11. *Scheme for Promotion and Development of Blood Donation Programme:*

Under this scheme, a non-recurring grant upto the maximum of Rs. 75,000 can be given to the voluntary organisation for the purchase of a vehicle to be used for educating and motivating people to donate their blood voluntarily. Recurring grant for propaganda and publicity material can also be given upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000 in the first year and Rs. 7,500 in the subsequent years.

12. *Scheme for Deficit Grant:*

Under this scheme, 50 of the deficit in recurring expenditure of non-administrative nature incurred by voluntary-organisations situated in Union Territories only can be given subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 lakh.

13. *Grant-in-aid under National Health Programmes:*

(a) *Leprosy:*—The scheme for financial assistance to voluntary organisations for undertaking leprosy education and treatment work has been in operation for quite some time. The scheme is known as ET (Survey Education and Treatment) Scheme.

(b) *T.B.*:—Anti-T.B. drugs are being supplied to voluntary T.B. clinics run by voluntary organisations under the programme. These drugs are supplied by the Directorate General of Health Services (ADG-TV) direct to those clinics through Medical Stores Depots.

(c) *Blindness:* Financial assistance is available to voluntary organisations for organising Eye Camps. Grant-in-aid is admissible under this Scheme @ Rs. 60 per intra-ocular operation subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,000 when performing these operations in the camps. Grants-in-aid are sanctioned under this Scheme directed by the concerned State Government.

14. *Scheme on revamping of the organisati nal and service delivery out-reach services for primary health care and family welfare in urban slums and congested areas:*

Voluntary Social Welfare Organisation for Women

1993. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of voluntary orgainisations are engaged in social welfare activities for women;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to encourage such orgainisations in carrying out their activities;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) what financial and other facilities are given to these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does no arise.

(d) Yes. Sir.

(e) The Government propose to encourage voluntary orgaisations in carrying out programmes and scheme of the Government which cover a wide range of activities including training, income generating activities, adult education, condensed courses and supportive services like working women's hostel. Assistance is also given for seminars, conferences and research studies.

(f) Financial assistance is given according to the pattern prescribed for each scheme. The contribution of the voluntary organisation may range

between 10-50 per cent for programme specific activities. Organisational assistance is also given to voluntary agencies.

Recommendations of the Bachawat Tribunal

1994. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Bachawat Tribunal on the relative division and utilisation of the Krishna Waters between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra and the steps taken by the Central and concerned State Governments to implement these recommendations;

(b) whether it is a fact that the tribunal allotted 600 T.M.C. feet to Karnataka, 734 T. M. C. feet to Maharashtra and 560 T. M. C. feet to Andhra Pradesh with an additional provision that Andhra Pradesh can utilise the unused and surplus waters from the quota of Karnataka and Maharashtra and also upto 10 per cent extra of its own quota which will enable the State of Andhra Pradesh upto 80 T.M.C. feet out of the existing flow, while the actual combined utilisation of the Krishna waters by these three States annually did not exceed 886 T.M.C. feet in the last ten years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that at the moment 1200 T. M. C. feet of Krishna waters are going waste into the Bay of Bengal every year?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) The Krishna water Disputes Tribunal determined the flow of Krishna river upto Vijayawada as 2060 TMC (thousand Million Cubic Feet) on the basis of 75 per cent dependability and allocated it as under:

Maharashtra	..	560 TMC
Karnataka	..	700 TMC
Andhra Pradesh		800 TMC

It has permitted certain additional utilisation to the three States due to regeneration of flows in a phased manner upto 1998-99. The Tribunal has also decided that Andhra Pradesh is at liberty to use in any water year the remaining water that may be flowing in the river Krishna, but without acquiring any right whatsoever over its allocated share. It has also decided that the award becomes open for Review at any time after 31st May, 2000.

The basin State Governments have been sending projects for using their respective shares and the Centre has been techno-economically evaluating and clearing the projects within the framework of the Tribunal decision.

(c) Flows going into the sea vary from year to year.

Return of paintings by Army to the Museum

1995. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: DR. SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 2nd May. 1985 under the caption 'Army yet to return paintings to Museum';

(b) what are the reasons for not returning the paintings;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the charges levelled therein; and

(d) if not. what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The question of conducting an enquiry does not arise as the